AMERICAN WEDDING **VULGAR TO JAPS**

Mikado's Citizens Here Comment on Marriage of Hiroschi Mori and Miss Karasawa.

GO-BETWEENS. USE

Not Proper for a Man to Select His Own Bride and Propose Subject to Her or Her Eather.

The American wedding of Hiroschi Mori and Miss Mistu Karasawa, the Japanese couple who were married in St. Louis a few days ago, has caused much comment in St. Louis, but the Japanese colony, if they discuss it at all, with Americans, may: "It was a most unusual thing for a Japanese couple to do."

The Japanese regarded it as a breach of good breeding and consider it vulgar.

When a prominent Japanese was asked if it were not possible for a Japanese to select his own bride and propose marriage to her or her father, according to the American plan, he replied:

**TOf course it is possible, but it is extendly improbable. We are not educationally improbable.

ed up to that point. We may come to it in time, but marriage and the affairs at home are the least affected by foreign provations. If a young man of very high reputation and social position should atmpt to offer himself to a young lady, or sik her hand in marriage from her father, as you do in America, it would be absolutely fatal to his prospects of marriage, for neither that girl nor any other girl with any self-respect would accept him. He would be considered as triffing with the most sacred relation in life."

trifling with the most sacred relation in life."

When a young man wants to get married in Japan he does not offer his heart and hand to the girl he loves, but if an arrangement has not already been made for him by his parents with the daughter of a neighbor, he goes to a discreet and trusted friend who is already married and asks that he and his wife act as "nakodos," or go-betweens in this important matter.

As a rule marriages between the sons and daughters of friendly families—are arranged by the parents when the children are young. The social laws require that people shall marry at the age of ils or ils.

A young man usually has an opportunity to inspect the girl selected by his parents or his nakodos before an engagement is decided upon, and if either is dissatisfied with the appearance of the other the engagement is declared off. This meeting is called a "miyal," which means "mutual seeding."

After the "miyal," if the young man

ment, and an early day is selected for a wedding.

The wedding ceremony takes place at the bouse of the bridegroom's parents, and friends of both families are invited to attend. The wedding gown is always pure white and the bridegroom is dressed in a "Kamishimo." The bride is escorted to the bouse of her future father-in-law before nightfall by her parents and other members of her family, and the nakodos. Collowed by servants, bearing girts to the amily of the bridegroom. The house of the bridegroom is usually lighted with anterns and other evidences of festivity which draw all the people of that part of the town to witness the arrival of the bride. She is met outside the entrance by members of the bridegroom's family, but he remains seated on a cushion in front of the tokonoma, a shallow recess found in all Japanese houses. When she enters the room she is escorted to a seat beside him. The nakodos sit to his right and at her left are usually two married ladies or little girls dressed in white, who serve as bridesmades. girls dressed in white, who serve as

ner left are usually two married ladies or little girls dressed in white, who serve as bridesmalds.

When the party is thus seated a chorus of voices sing a Japanese gong called "Utai." A low table of white wood that has never been used is then brought and astray placed upon it containing three small cups, which one of the bridesmalds file with sake. The latter hands the smallest cup to the bride, who takes three dainty sips of wine, and then passes it to the bridesmoon, who follows her example. The second and third cups are filled in a similar manner, and the ceremony is repeated, as the groom returns the third tup to the bride's maid all clap their hands, which is a salute or approbation announcing that the ceremony is over. There is no kissing or embracing, but many congratulations are offered to the young couple, and guests of literary attainments are expected to hand them poems, which are afterwards bound in a little book as a manner of the occase. The couple retire and put off the occas in the couple retire and put off the occas in the couple retire and put off the occas in the couple retire and put off their wedding robes, and join the guests at the feast, which is served with great ceremony. There the congratulations are again renewed, every one drinks to the health of the bride and bridegroom.

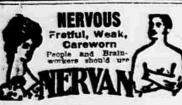
In the morning in feat in the health of the morning in feat in the feat.

In the morning to the table to held groom, or the nakodos, goes to the police headquarters and registers the marriage. On the third day after the wedding the bride returns to her father's house and stays three or seven days. If the first three days of married life is not satisfactory to the bride, she notifies the nakodos of the fact, and does not return to her husband's house, which is equivalent to a divorce. If a divorce is insisted upon by either party, it must be accepted by the other.

other.

After the ceremonies are concluded the brids separates herself entirely from her own family and becomes as much identified with the family of her husband, as if the were born into it. Se is not expected to inherit any of her father's property.

There are seven causes for which a Japanese may divorce his wife. They are disobedience, the failure to bear children, unchastity, jealousy, an incurable disease, dishonesty and loquacity. In other words, the husband can get rid of his wife whenever he likes and by a very simple process. All he has to do is to write her a letter



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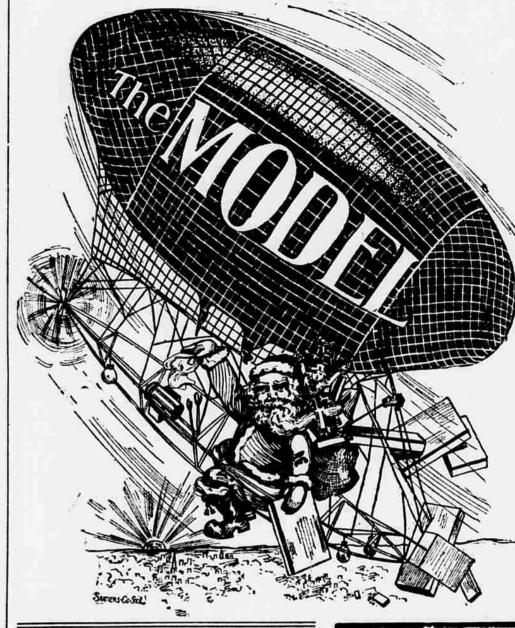


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Business Suits, 89.75 to \$14.75. Overcoats, \$9.75 to \$14.75. Raincoats, \$11 70 to \$30.00. Finest "Art System" Suits, \$18.00

and up. \$18.00 and up. Frousers, \$2.45 to \$7.50. shoes, \$1.95 to \$5.00. Slippers, \$1.00 to \$2.00. Opera Hats, \$8.00. Silk Hats, \$5.00. Celebrated Stetson Hats, \$3.50 to

Finest Beaver Fur Felt Soft and Stiff Hats, \$3.00. Derby and Soft Hats, \$1.99 to

Fine Seal Plush Caps, 95c up to

Full Dress Coats and Vests, \$22.50 Tuxedo Coats and Vests, \$15.00,

\$20.00 and \$25.00. Dress Pants, \$5.00, \$6.00 and House Coats or Smoking Jackets, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

or Lounging Dressing Gowns Robes, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

For Men

Bath Robes, \$3.00 to \$7.50. Umbrellas, \$1.00 to \$10.00. Suit Cases, \$1.50 to \$13.50. Traveling Bags, \$1.50 to \$15.00. Walking Canes, 50c to \$5.00. Jersey Coats, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Cardigan Jackets, \$1.00 to \$5.00. All-Silk Mufflers, 50c to \$5.00. Handkerchiefs, 10c to \$1.50. Fancy Vests, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Fancy and White Shirts, \$1.00 to Flannel Shirts, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Underwear, 50c to \$3.00. Hosiery, 15c to \$2.00. Gloves, 50c to \$5.00. Plain and Fancy Suspenders, 25c All-Linen Collars and Cuffs, 15c and 25c.

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Scarf Pins, Link Cuff Buttons, Studs and Silk Watch Fobs, all styles at reasonable prices.

Toque Caps, 25c to 95c. Purchases put up in handsome individual Christmas boxes and delivered when you wish.

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Overcoats and Reefers, \$2.95

Waists and Blouses, 45c to

Suits, \$1.95 to \$12.00.

Cravenette Coats, \$10.00.

Knee Pants, 45c to \$2.00.

Collars, 10c and 15c.

Stockings, 13c to 35c.

Leggins, 50c to \$2.00.

Silk Neckwear, 25c.

Gloves, 25c to \$2.50.

Shirts, 45c to \$1.50. Sweaters, 50c to \$2.50.

48c to \$1.45.

Suspenders, 25c and 50c.

Silk Mufflers, 50c and 75c.

Slippers, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

Underwear, 25c to 75c per

Shoes, \$1.50 to \$3.00. Up-to-date Hats, 95c to \$1.45.

Pull-Down Caps, 48c to 95c.

Pull-Down Tam o' Shanters,

Fancy Vests, \$1.25.

Night Robes, 45c.

to \$15.00.

\$2.50.

garment.

declaring that everything is over between them and advising her to return to her father. Such a letter is addressed to her father. Then he must go to a register's office and report himself a divorced man. A wife may get rid of a husband in a similar way, but sne will lose her social position. Divorces among the upper classes of Japan are very rare.

A Japanese woman never addresses her

STOCK PROFITS PAY A CHURCH MORTGAGE.

Industrial Securities Left by Friend Suffice to Liquidate

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 17.-The mortgage of \$10,000 on the North Congregational Church and parsonage has been discharged. The church sold last week some indus trial stock it has been holding, and with this money paid off the mortgage. This stock was left the church by J. E. Matzeliger, inventor of a lasting machine He became an attendant at the church soon after his arrival in this city. Mathinery was taking the place of workingmen, and a laster said in a joking way to Matzeliger that a machine would never be made to take the place of the lasters. He went to work, and after years of trial perfected a machine which made its ap-

earance in the eighties. Soon after turning out a finished ma-chine and when success was beginning to come to him he died. He had turned the machine over to a company, and received a royalty, besides considerable stock. Part of this stock he left to the church.

BRUIN TRIES TO STOP MAILS. Frightens Traveler, but Is Dispatched by Carrier.

Grant's Pass, Ore., Dec. 17 .- On his las trip over the pack trail from West Fork across the Coat's Range Mountains to Marial, A. B. McKenzie, mail carrier, and a party of mining men, whom he was guiding over the mountains, were confronted by a huge black bear. The big bear squared himself on the trail and showed fight, refusing to let the party pass. The mining men, who were Indiana

pass. The mining men, who were Indiana capitalists and unaccustomed to encounters with bears, signified their willingness to give the bear the right of way.

McKenzie was different. He is a mail carrier in the employ of Uncle Sam, and gives the road to nobody, bears included. He drew his rifle, and when Bruin rose on his haunches and opened his jaws, a shot from the carrier's rifle pierced his heart.

McKenzie, who has been on this mail route for several years, says he has seen more bears this year than ever before. He has killed half a dozen without dismounting.

LIFE SAVED BY SOAPSUDS. Young Man Takes Poison and Is Relieved by Sergeant.

New York, Dec. 17.-Sergeant Liebers of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, has probably saved the life of James Smith, from New Haven, by forcing him to take five glasses of soapsuds Smith had taken laudanum, with suicidal

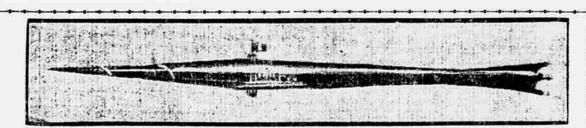
Smith had taken laudanum, with suicidal intent.

Smith, a bright-looking, well-dressed young man, had been staying at No. 260 West Carlisle street. He said he left a railroad job in New Haven and came here Thursday. Not finding work he decided and took it while walking the streets. Changing his mind. Smith went to the police station and said to Sergeant Liebers: "I've done the Dutch act, and must go te the hospital."

The Sergeant sent the man to the sink in the back room, mixed strong soapsuds, and made him take it. Doctor Breed of the J. Hood Wright Hospital, said this doubtless saved 6mith's life. He is in the hospital.

WILL CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A DAY. Victor Grand Prize Talking Machines FRENCH INVENTOR PLANS SHIP THAT

M. Andre Gambin Proclaims the Discovery of a Torpedo Boat With a Speed of 500 Knots an Hour— He Calls It a Typhoonoid-Contrivance of Water Sucking Cone Enables Vessel to Fly Fifty Times Faster Than With a Screw-Two Models Have Been Constructed.



TORPEDO "TYPHOONOID" WITH A VERY POINTED CONE.

Paris, Dec. 17.-Mandre Gambin, residing at No. 3 Rue Pelonze, who has been studying for many years how to revolutionize navigation, says that he has made a discovery which will make it possible for hips to go at the rate of 500 knots or 1,000 kliometres an hour with the same case as they now go eighteen or twenty miles an

He has given his discovery a tangible form in two small models, which he says prove his theory, and has patented his inention and safeguarded his rights in all the countries of the "International Union" and others, and deposited sundry notes and plans in sealed envelopes at the Acad-

According to this inventor, thetime may oon come when people can breakfast in London and dine in New York. It will be necessary to discard all the old ideas concerning the resistance of water, to throw on the scrap heaps the hul s, screws turbines and all the old models of ships and to build them according to new designs on strictly scientific principles. The new boats are to be called "pneumatic suction" or 'typhocnoid" ships.

The principle which he says he has discovered consists in placing in front of a specially constructed ship a contrivance he specially constructed snip a contrivance he calls "typhoonoid," or water sucking cone. This cone, by revolutions imparted by a horizontal shaft similar to that used for screws, will create a vacuum in front of the ship, which will be drawn forward by pneumatic suction and fly, as it were, through a vacuum, just as letters do through the postal pneumatic tubes. TWO MODELS MADE.

To prove the correctness of his theory and its practicability M. Gambin has constructed a model 2m. 30cm, in length and

structed a model zm. scem, in length and from in diameter. A clock movement with springs produced the necessary moving power.

In the first place, a "typhoonoid," or suction cone, of 12cm, in diameter was placed on the driving shaft, and when the clockwork was set in motion the vessel traveled a distance of fourteen metres in a space of time "impossible to estimate."

mate."
This "typhonoid" was then changed for another from in diameter, and the vessel traveled a distance of sixteen metres in a space of time also "impossible to estimate."

"The "typhonoids" were changed

SCREW AS A PROPELLER. "The serew placed at the stern of ships is generally admitted to be the most efficatheless, even under the most favorable circumstances, less than one-fourth of the actual energy expended by the screw is used to help the forward motion of the ship. The rest produces other motions of the surrounding liquid which are all con-"As the ship progresses it displaces an

equal mass of liquid, and, taking into account lateral friction and all the other opposing forces to a ship's forward move-

posing forces to a ship's forward move-ment, as ships are built at the present day, the force producing the desired motion is reduced to about one twenty-fifth part of the generating force.

"Taking, for instance, a great ocean liner like the Deutschland, with 33,000 horse power, it will be found on calculation that the immense 'coal eaters,' as they are sometimes called, waste more than 35,000 horse power and use only about 15,000 horse power for the desired forward mo-tion.

"it must also be observed that the biades of the screw when revolving and the forward movement of the ship cause a vacuum, which has been carefully studied recently and which in England is called 'cavitation'."

um, which has been carefully studied recently and which in England is called 'cavitation.' The greater the speed of the ship
the more important this vacuum becomes,
as well as all the other opposing forces,
and it is well known that a ship going
eighteen knots an hour is obliged to double
its fuel expenditure to add two or three
knots to its speed.

"To obviate all these drawbacks, the
principal of which are unquestionably
'cavitation' and the resistance at the bow,
and to convert them into factors of forward progression. I have devised a special
apparatus which I call 'typhoonoid,' because it creates the same phenomena as a
waterspout into which the ship rushes.

"The 'typhoonoid' is connected with the
ship by means of a driving shaft, which
is set in motion by a turbine engine. The
apparatus consists of an outside protecting
part of the shaft, constituting a cone, the
inside of which covers the bow of the ship.
Its length is equal to the circumference
of the base.

"This cone is encircled by a helicoid or

of the base.

"This cone is encircled by a helicoid or spiral contrivance which extends from the base to the vertex and its attached to the projecting shaft. The spiral, or screw, is moved in such a way as to remove its outer surface away from the water, with which it is in contact while at rest, and this surface acts consequently as an air

pump piston and causes a void or differ-ence in pressure.

SECOND SPIRAL FITTED. "A second spiral fitted over the cone, and which is bent inwardly and has two revoutions, acts as a centrifugal pump blade and drives away the surrounding liquids to and drives away the surrounding liquids to open the track for the ship. The pressure of the prow angles of the ship is done away with, and it dashes forward, or is sucked forward, in the wake of the cone. "If the ship moves her whole length in less time than is required there will be a suction counter to the centripstal reaction for filling up the vold created. The length must, therefore, be calculated so as to correspond to the vacuum created by the typhocnoid."

"typhoonoid."
"In my experiments on August 18 of this year I found that the ship will have to be shaped something like a swolen sugar loaf. It will be partially or totally under loaf. It will be partially or totally under water.

"Of course, such a speed as 1,000 kill-metres an hour will frighten people. But so were they frightened a hundred years ago when nen spoke of going 100 killometres an hour.

"There are, naturally, a number of additional inventions I have made concerning the steering, equilibrium of the boat, etc., but these can only be touched upon in a scientific treatment of the subject. I have indicated the main lines of my discovery, and only wait to have a seagoing mode built. Any one who wishes to see my present models has only to visit me and I will be pleased to show them."

KEEPS PROMISE TO RETURN Embezzler Is Faithful to Woman

With Whom He Eloped. REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Oakland, Cal., Dec. 17.-Faithful to the

woman for whom he became a criminal and true to a promise made before he was taken to Denmark to face the punishment for his crime, Julius Jorgensen, who was arrested in this city a year ago for em-bezzlement committed in his own country. has returned to Oakland after serving a year in prison in Denmark.

Mr. T. G. Dial, General Merchant, Holly Grove, Ark., writes under date of September 22d, 1904; "When I visited St. Louis some three months ago for treatment I had no idea the magnitude of your institution. I met patients from fifteen different states, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and not a single individual had to pay a cent until he or she was certain they were well. You cured me of Fistula, Fissure and Ulceration, and I walked about over the city and visited the Fair every day."

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book for women, entitled Prain lais to be street, St. Iouis, Mo. DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 8969 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Ve have in stock all the records in the Catalogue EDISON PHONOGRAPHS.

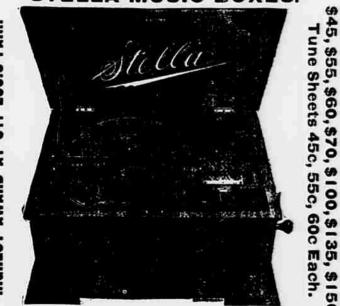
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\$60,

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1118 OLIVE STREET.

back, were returned to their mother, who still lives in the old country.

Jorgensen expected when he was convicted of his crime his wife would obtain a divorce, and when he was delivered to the Danish Consul to be sent back he promised to return at the end of his imprisonment and marry Miss Muller.

Stung by the disgrace which he had heaped upon her, his wife refused to apply for a divorce, and so, although he kept his promise to return, Jorgensen cannot marry the woman for whom he left his wife.

Jorgensen has started a small business and it is his intention to remain in this city, as he still hopes that his wife will change her mind and set him free.

Find Lost Ring on Finger. REPUBLIC SPECIAL New Britain, Conn., Dec. 17.-The \$150

diamond ring belonging to Comedian J. T. Riley of the "Bell Boy" Company, now

playing in New York State, has been found here by the Chief of Police. Riley played here on Thanksgiving night. He pawned the ring in Elizabeth, N. J., when he was hard up, for \$15, and then lost the ticket while in this city. He notified the police and the pawnbroker, but the latter replied that the ring had already been redeemed by James F. Kenney of this city. Kenney sold the ring to Samuel Harris, a barber, and it was on his finger when the police found it. He had paid \$80 for it. Kenney was arrested.

Claims Husking Championship.

York, Pa., Dec. 17 .- Elliah Barnhart. champion cornhusker of York and Adams counties, is adding fresh laurels to his fame. In thirty-one days he has husked 170,405 ears and is several thousand ahead of his competitors. His average is 5,496,9 ears a day.

TILL CURED.